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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/084,582	02/25/2002	Benjamin Slotznick	8899-42U1	6072

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EXAMINER

SHORTLEDGE, THOMAS E

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2654

DATE MAILED: 05/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/084,582

Applicant(s)

SLOTZNICK ET AL.

Examiner

Thomas E Shortledge

Art Unit

2654

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 22-27 and 54-59 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-8, 10, 11, 16-21, 28-40, 42, 43 and 48-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 5, 9, 37 and 41 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 12-15, 28-32, 44-47 and 60-64 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 July 2003 and 25 February 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date see cont. sheet.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-11, 16-27, 33-43, and 48-59, drawn to creating a visually displayable text-to-speech enabled web page, classified in class 704, subclass 260.
 - II. Claims 12-15, 28-32, 44-47, and 60-64, drawn to a clickless, text-to-speech enabled browser, classified in class 704, subclass 270.1.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions I and II are related as combination and subcombination. Inventions in this relationship are distinct if it can be shown that (1) the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed for patentability, and (2) that the subcombination has utility by itself or in other combinations (MPEP § 806.05(c)). In the instant case, the combination as claimed does not require the particulars of the subcombination as claimed because invention I is applicable to any browser the web page is to be viewed on, while invention II describes the creation of a text-to-speech browser. The subcombination has separate utility such as invention I does not need the clickless browser of invention II for proper display, as any browser would be able to display any web page.

During a telephone conversation with Clark Jablon on April 28th a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention I, Claims 1-11, 16-27, 33-43, and 48-59. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claim Claims 12-15, 28-32, 44-47, and 60-64 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Allowable Subject Matter

2. Claims 5, 9, 37, and 41 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

As to claims 5 and 37, Chung et al. (6,115,686) in combination of Kiraly et al. (6,324,511) do not teach or fairly suggest that the step of reassembling the original web page source code of claims 1 and 33, further comprises reassembling the original web page source code with image-related event handlers, where the event handlers invoke text-to-speech software, causing the text related to the image to be automatically spoken.

As to claim 9 and 41, Chung et al. in combination with Kiraly et al. do not teach or fairly suggest replacing the associated address of any links with a new address that invokes a software program, the software program retrieving the source code of the links, and the translating the linked pages into a visually displayable text-to-speech enabled web page.

3. Claims 22-27, and 54-59 are allowed.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Claims 22 and 59 disclose when a pointing device is positioned over a link, the link is automatically highlighted, the associated text is automatically loaded into a text-to-speech software program to speak the text to the user, and finally automatically navigating to the address of the link, and that these steps occur sequentially and without requiring any further user manipulation.

Chung et al. in combination Kiraly et al. do not teach reading the text associated with the highlighted link, and automatically navigating the link, which has been highlighted by pointing device.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Claims 23-27 and 55-59 are allowable because they are dependent on allowable subject matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 16, 21, 48, and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kiraly et al.

As to claims 16 and 48, Kiraly et al. teach:

(a) positioning a pointing device over an active region of a grammatical unit, the grammatical unit being automatically highlighted whenever the pointing device is over the active region, (using a cursor control device to select the portion of the text to be read and then highlighting the text as it is read, col. 6, lines 6-7, 18-25);

(b) automatically loading the grammatical unit into a text-to-speech engine, the grammatical unit thereby automatically spoken, wherein steps (a) and (b) occur sequentially and without requiring any further user manipulation of the pointing device or any other user interfaces associated with display device, (the text-reader software automatically begins electronically reading the document aloud one word at a time, and needs no input from the user to continue reading the document, col. 6, lines 17-25).

As to claims 21 and 53, Kiraly et al. teach the pointing device is a mouse, (Fig. 2, element 116).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 17-19, and 49-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kiraly et al as applied to claims 16 and 48 above, and further in view of the prior art disclosed by the applicant.

As to claims 17 and 49, Kiraly et al. do not teach the pointing device persists in the active region of a tag for greater than a preset time period.

However, the prior art disclosed by the applicant teaches the user places cursor focus in front document the user wants read, (page 2, lines 24-28). It would be necessary that the user would have to hold the cursor over the area to be read for a preset time period so the system will be able recognize the mouse location.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the visual display of Kiraly et al. and with the mouse over technique taught by prior art to increase the users control of the system and the flexibility of the system.

As to claims 18 and 50, Kiraly et al. do not teach the preset time period is a human perceivable time period.

However, the prior art disclosed by the applicant teaches the user places cursor focus in front document the user wants read, (page 2, lines 24-28). It would be necessary that the user would hold the cursor over a position to be read, allowing enough time for the user to properly select the position to begin reading, and so the system will be able to realize the area the user wants to be read.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the visual display of Kiraly et al. and with the mouse over technique taught by prior art to increase the users control of the system and the flexibility of the system.

As to claims 19 and 51, Kiraly et al. do not teach the preset time period at least about one second.

However, the prior art disclosed by the applicant teaches the user places cursor focus in front document the user wants read, (page 2, lines 24-28). It would be necessary that the user would hold the cursor over a position to be read, so that the system will be able to recognize that the user wants the reading to begin at that position, and since the user must also recognize that this is the position to read, a time of one second would allow for the user and the computer to be sure that this is the position to read.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the visual display of Kiraly et al. and with the mouse over technique taught by prior art to increase the users control of the system and the flexibility of the system.

8. Claims 20 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kiraly et al as applied to claims 16 and 48 above, and further in Chung et al.

Kiraly et al. do not teach the grammatical units are sentences.

However, Chung et al. teach the grammatical units are sentences, (the web page is parsed into the content text and passed to the text normalizer, where the text

normalizer identifies the text strings, (col. 6, lines 23-24, and col. 8, lines 32-33). The text strings would necessarily include sentences.).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the text reading system of Kiraly et al. with the parse tree of Chung et al. to create a system that can be easily tailored by the user and text provider to enhance the TTS converter, as taught by Chung et al. (col. 4, lines 54-56).

9. Claims 1, 2, 6-8, 10, 11, 33, 34, 38-40, 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chung et al. in view of Kiraly et al.

As to claims 1, 10, 33 and 42, Chung et al. teach:

(a) parsing the text of the source code designated for display into one or more grammatical units, (parsing the HTML files to produce HTML tags, HTS control codes and content text, col. 6, lines 19-21);

(b) associating a tag with each of the grammatical units, (associating new tags pertaining the rules of reading the text, these rules including tags to identify the speed to read text, and an AUDIO tag to assign audio data, col. 6, lines 30-35, and 42-48, and 53-58);

(c) associating an event handler with each of the tags, the event handler invokes text-to-speech software code (the PARAM tag indicates how quickly the text should be spoken, where the text is spoken to the user using a TTS converter, col. 6, lines 40-46, and 4-6); and

(d) reassembling the original web page source code with the associated tags and event handlers, wherein when an event associated with an event handler occurs during user interaction with a display of a text-to-speech enabled web page, the text-to-speech software code causes the grammatical unit associated with the tag of the event handler to be automatically spoken, (the text normalizer and tag converter reassemble the web page by finding and replacing each of the text strings that are indicated to be replaced, the tag converter then accesses the updated tag table to retrieve the appropriate intonation and speed parameters and/or audio data, col. 8 lines 35-45).

Chung et al. do not teach:

a method of translating an original web page to a visually displayable text-to-speech enabled web page, the original web page being defined by source code including at least text designated for display; nor

visually displayable text-to-speech enabled web page source code.

However, Kiraly et al. teach:

a method of translating an original web page to a visually displayable text-to-speech enabled web page, the original web page being defined by source code including at least text designated for display, (the text-reader access a source of text-based data, displays a text in a text window using a preselected standard font size, another display with a magnified font size, and then electronically reads the document, where the source of the document can be Microsoft Internet Explorer (col. 6, lines 13-17, and col. 8, lines 8-10) It would be necessary that since the font of the web page is

being changed, the source code relating to the font size of the web page would have to changed for the displayed font to be changed.); and

visually displayable text-to-speech enabled web page source code (the text-reader access a source of text-based data, displays a text in a text window using a preselected standard font size, another display with a magnified font size, and then electronically reads the document, col. 6, lines 13-17).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the parsing technique of Chung et al. with the visual display of Kiraly et al. to increase the viewing enjoyment and comprehension of the children with respect to the text-based information of a computer program, as taught by Kiraly et al. (col. 2, lines 8-11).

As to claims 2 and 34, Chung et al. do not teach the user interacts with the display via a pointing device, and the event is a MouseOver event associated with the pointing device.

However, Kiraly et al. teach a cursor control device, (element 116, Fig. 2). It would be necessary that the cursor would include MouseOver events to interact with the display.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the parsing technique of Chung et al. with the cursor control device of Kiraly et al. to increase the viewing enjoyment and comprehension of the

children with respect to the text-based information of a computer program, as taught by Kiraly et al. (col. 2, lines 8-11).

As to claims 6, 11, 38 and 43, Chung et al. teach the grammatical units are sentences, (the web page is parsed into the content text and passed to the text normalizer, where the text normalizer identifies the text strings, (col. 6, lines 23-24, and col. 8, lines 32-33). The text strings would necessarily include sentences.).

As to claims 7 and 39, Chung et al. teach the tag is a span tag, (the Term tag spans the entire text that needs to be replaced, col. 6, lines 37-39).

As to claims 8 and 40, Chung et al. does not explicitly teach the event handler invokes the text-to-speech software code by calling a JavaScript function that executes text-to-speech software code. However, Chung et al. teach the TTS converter which is a stand alone dedicated piece of hardware for performing the TTS conversion, that is provided as to interface with the browser, (col. 6, lines 2-6). It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that since the TTS converter device stand alone module, it would be able to be construct the module using JavaScript functions, since java script is a program language able to create modules for web pages.

10. Claims 3-4, 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chung et al. in view of Kiraly et al. as applied to claims 1 and 33 above, and further in view of the prior art disclosed by the applicant.

As to claims 3 and 35, Chung et al. and Kiraly et al. do not teach each tag has an active region and the event handler delays invoking the text-to-speech software code until the pointing device persists in the active region of a tag for greater than a preset time period.

However, the prior art disclosed by the applicant teaches the user places cursor focus in front document the user wants read, (page 2, lines 24-28). It would be necessary that the user would have to hold the cursor over the area to be read for a preset time period so the system will be able recognize the mouse location.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the parsing technique of Chung et al. with the visual display of Kiraly et al. and with the mouse over technique taught by prior art to increase the users control of the system and the flexibility of the system.

As to claims 4 and 36, Chung et al. and Kiraly et al. do not teach the preset time period is a human perceivable time period.

However, the prior art disclosed by the applicant teaches the user places cursor focus in front document the user wants read, (page 2, lines 24-28). It would be necessary that the user would hold the cursor over a position to be read, allowing

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enough time for the user to properly select the position to begin reading, and so the system will be able to realize the area the user wants to be read.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the parsing technique of Chung et al. with the visual display of Kiraly et al. and with the mouse over technique taught by prior art to increase the users control of the system and the flexibility of the system.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Kanevsky et al. (2002/0065658).

Kanevsky et al. teach a system and method for providing transformed web pages to users with special needs.

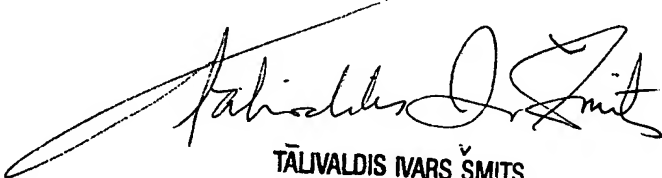
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas E Shortledge whose telephone number is (571)272-7612. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Talivaldis Smits can be reached on (571)272-7628. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TS
5/13/05



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PRIMARY EXAMINER

8/06/03, 5/09/03, 1/03/03, 7/08/02, 5/07/02, 2/25/02